

DESCRIPTION

NAVIGATION APPARATUS, ROUTE SEARCHING METHOD, ROUTE
SEARCHING PROGRAM, AND COMPUTER-READABLE RECORDING MEDIUM

5

TECHNICAL FIELD

[0001]

The present invention relates to a navigation
apparatus, a route searching method, a route searching
10 program, and a computer-readable recording medium.

BACKGROUND ART

[0002]

Conventionally, for a car navigation apparatus, route
search in which a route from a starting point to a
15 destination is set to guide a driver following the route is
known as a basic function (see, for example, Patent
Document 1 and Patent Document 2). Especially, in the
technique disclosed in Patent Document 1, a map of an area
near an interchange (IC) to be used on the searched route
20 can be displayed, and an IC to be used can be selected
based on conditions set by an operator.

[0003]

Patent Document 1: Japanese Patent Laid-Open
Publication No. 2002-310709

25 Patent Document 2: Japanese Patent Laid-Open
Publication No. 2000-88593

DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED BY THE INVENTION

[0004]

However, in the above conventional techniques
5 disclosed in, for example, Patent Document 1, the operator
has to execute some operation such as setting some
conditions or specifying the IC to be used.

[0005]

Moreover, in the technique disclosed in Patent
10 Document 2, a user has to execute an operation to select
the IC the user desires to use from a list of ICs. If the
user does not execute the operation of selecting, a
different route from the route including the IC that the
user desires to use can be searched. In such a case, even
15 when the user is heading a car for the IC that the user
desires to use not on the route to be guided by the car
navigation apparatus, the car navigation apparatus searches
a route that leads back to an IC that is set by the
apparatus.

20 [0006]

In addition, in the technique in Patent Document 2,
even if the user heads for another IC different from the IC
that the user has specified, without canceling the
specified IC because the user changes his/her mind for the
25 IC to use after the user has specified one IC from the list,
the apparatus repeats search for a route that leads back to

the IC the user has specified.

DISCLOSURE OF INVENTION

MEANS FOR SOLVING PROBLEM

[0007]

5 A navigation apparatus according to the invention of
claim 1 includes a deviation judging unit that judges
whether a moving object has deviated from a guided route to
a destination; a distance calculating unit that calculates
the distance from a deviated point to a planned route point
10 when the moving object has been judged by the deviation
judging unit to have deviated from the guided route before
the moving object transits the planned route point present
on the guided route; a route judging unit that judge
whether the planned route point is transited based on a
15 distance history calculated by the distance calculating
unit; and a re-searching unit that re-searches a guided
route based on the result of the judgment by the transit
judging unit.

[0008]

20 Moreover, a route searching method according to the
invention of claim 8 includes a deviation judging step of
judging whether a moving object has deviated from a guided
route to a destination; a distance calculating step of
calculating the distance from a deviated point to a planned
25 route point when the moving object has been judged at the
deviation judging step to have deviated from the guided

route before the moving object transits the planned route point present on the guided route; a transit judging step of judging whether the planned route point is transited based on a distance history calculated at the distance calculating step; and a re-searching step of re-searching a guided route based on the result of the judgment at the transit judging step.

[0009]

Furthermore, a route searching program according to the invention of claim 9 causes a computer to execute the route searching method according to claim 8.

[0010]

Moreover, a computer-readable recording medium records the route searching program according to claim 9.

15 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[0011]

[Fig. 1] Fig. 1 is a block diagram showing an example of a functional configuration of a navigation apparatus according to an embodiment of the present invention;

20 [Fig. 2] Fig. 2 is a flowchart showing an example of a procedure of processes in a route searching method according to the embodiment of the present invention;

[Fig. 3] Fig. 3 is a block diagram showing an example of a hardware configuration of the navigation apparatus according to an example of the present invention;

25 [Fig. 4] Fig. 4 is a flowchart (Part 1) showing a

procedure of processes by the navigation apparatus
according to the example of the present invention;

[Fig. 5] Fig. 5 is a flowchart (Part 2) showing a
procedure of the processes by the navigation apparatus
5 according to the example of the present invention;

[Fig. 6] Fig. 6 is an explanatory view showing an
example of a display screen of the navigation apparatus
according to the example of the present invention;

[Fig. 7] Fig. 7 is an explanatory view showing
10 another example of the display screen of the navigation
apparatus according to the example of the present
invention;

[Fig. 8] Fig. 8 is an explanatory view showing
another example of the display screen of the navigation
15 apparatus according to the example of the present
invention;

[Fig. 9] Fig. 9 is an explanatory view showing
another example of the display screen of the navigation
apparatus according to the example of the present
20 invention;

[Fig. 10] Fig. 10 is an explanatory view showing a
schematic of routes in the example of the present
invention; and

[Fig. 11] Fig. 11 is an explanatory view showing a
25 relation of deviated points with points on scheduled route
in the example of the present invention.

EXPLANATIONS OF LETTERS OR NUMERALS

[0012]

- 101 Deviation judging unit
- 102 Distance calculating unit
- 5 103 Route judging unit
- 104 Re-searching unit
- 105 Presenting unit
- 106 Acquiring unit
- 300 Navigation control unit
- 10 301 User operation unit
- 302 Display unit
- 303 Location recognizing unit
- 304 Recording medium
- 305 Recording-medium decoding unit
- 15 306 Guiding-sound output unit
- 307 Point searching unit
- 308 Route searching unit
- 309 Route leading unit
- 310 Guiding-sound creating unit
- 20 311 Speaker
- 600 Display screen
- 601, 701, 801, 901 Pop-up screen

BEST MODE(S) FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

[0013]

- 25 Exemplary embodiments of a navigation apparatus, a route searching method, a route searching program, and a

computer-readable recording medium will be explained in detail below with reference to the accompanying drawings.

[0014]

(Functional Configuration of Navigation Apparatus)

5 A navigation apparatus according to an embodiment of the present invention will be explained first. Fig. 1 is a block diagram showing an example of a functional configuration of the navigation apparatus according to the embodiment of the present invention.

10 [0015]

As shown in Fig. 1, the navigation apparatus installed in a vehicle (including a four-wheel car and a two-wheel car) is configured to include a deviation judging unit 101, a distance calculating unit 102, a route judging unit 103, 15 a re-searching unit 104, a presenting unit 105, and an acquiring unit 106.

[0016]

The deviation judging unit 101 judges whether a moving object has deviated from a guided route to the destination. 20 Specifically, the deviation judging unit 101 judges whether the moving object is present on the route based on, for example, location information of the moving object and route information indicating the guided route. The moving object includes both of the vehicle in which the navigation 25 apparatus is installed and a user carrying the navigation apparatus (for example, a mobile phone).

[0017]

The distance calculating unit 102 calculates a distance from a deviated point to a planned route point when the deviation judging unit 101 judges that the moving
5 object has deviated from the guided route before passing through the planned route point present on the guided route. A "deviated point" may be either a location on the route just before the moving object has started to deviate, or a location of the moving object at the time when it is judged
10 that the moving object has deviated. Because the deviation is detected when the moving object is located at a point deviated from the route, a point at which deviation is detected and the point at which the deviation starts on the route are different. Because either of the points may be
15 used when a linear distance is calculated, the point on the route just before the moving object has started to deviate is used when the distance on the route is to be calculated.

[0018]

The distance from the deviated point to the planned
20 route point may be, for example, a linear distance from the deviated point to the planned route point, a distance along the guided route from the deviated point to the point to be routed, or both of the linear distance and the distance on the route. In the flowchart described later, a route is
25 determined by calculating both of the linear distance and the distance along the route to determine whether the

based on a result of judgment by the route judging unit 103.

[0022]

When the route judging unit 103 has judged that a planned route point is not to be passed, the presenting unit 105 presents accordingly. This presentation informs a user of this by, for example, displaying on a display screen or outputting as sound.

[0023]

The presenting unit 105 may present confirmation of whether to pass the planned route point when the route judging unit 103 has judged that the planned route point is not to be passed. The acquiring unit 106 acquires instruction information in response to the confirmation presented by the presenting unit 105. At this time, the re-searching unit 104 re-searches a guiding route based on the instruction information acquired by the acquiring unit 106. Thus, whether the planned route point is to be passed is confirmed by the user and the re-searching unit 104 can re-search a route according to the instruction.

[0024]

In the case where a first planned route point to be guided first and a second planned route point to be guided following the first planned route point are present on a guided route, the distance calculating unit 102 calculates a first distance that is a distance from the deviated point to the first planned route point, and a second distance

that is a linear distance from the deviated point to the second planned route point, when the deviation judging unit 101 has judged that the moving object has deviated from the guided route before the moving object passes through the first planned route point. Then, the route judging unit 103 may judge whether the first planned route point is to be passed, based on a history of the first distance and a history of the second distance calculated by the distance calculating unit 102. In this case, although the first distance may be either the distance along the route or the linear distance, the second distance must be only the linear distance.

[0025]

When the first distance is the increasing trend and the second distance is the decreasing trend, the route judging unit 103 judges that the first planned route point is not to be passed. The re-searching unit 104 may re-search a guiding route that does not pass the first planned route point and passes the second planned route point. In this manner, a route is re-searched determining that the moving object is heading for the second planned route point, based on a fact that the moving object is getting away from the first planned route point and is approaching to the second planned route point.

[0026]

Moreover, when a plurality of planned route points are

present, the distance calculating unit 102 may be configured to calculate the distance from a deviated point to a planned route point to be guided first. Furthermore, the re-searching unit 104 may be configured to re-search a
5 guiding route that passes a planned route point to be guided next, when the route judging unit 103 has judged that the planned route point to be guided first is not to be passed.

[0027]

10 (Procedure of Processes in Route Searching Method)

Procedure of processes in a route searching method according to the embodiment of the present invention will be explained next. Fig. 2 is a flowchart showing an example of the procedure of the processes in the route
15 searching method according to the embodiment of the present invention.

[0028]

As shown in the flowchart of Fig. 2, whether a moving object has arrived at the destination is determined (step
20 S201). When the moving object has not arrived at the destination (step S201: NO), whether the moving object has deviated from a guided route to the destination is determined (step S202). When the moving object has not deviated from the guided route (step S202: NO), the
25 procedure returns to step S201.

[0029]

On the other hand, when the moving object is determined to have deviated from the guided route at step S202 (step S202: YES), whether the moving object has deviated from the guided route before passing through a planned route point that is present on the guided route is determined (step S203). When the moving object has deviated from the guided route after passing through the planned route point (step S203: NO), the procedure proceeds to step S206. When the moving object has deviated from the guided route before passing through the planned route point (step S203: YES), the distance from the deviated point to the planned route point is calculated (step S204).
[0030]

Then, whether the planned route point is to be passed is determined based on the history of distance calculated at step S204 (step S205), and the procedure proceeds to step S206. A guided route is re-searched at step S206 based on a result of judgment at step S205, and the procedure returns to step S201. When the moving object is determined to have arrived at the destination at step S201 (step S201: YES), the series of processes are ended.

EXAMPLE

[0031]

(Hardware Configuration)

A hardware configuration of the navigation apparatus according to an example of the present invention will be

explained next. Fig. 3 is a block diagram showing an example of the hardware configuration of the navigation apparatus according to the example of the present invention.
[0032]

5 AS shown in Fig. 3, the navigation apparatus is configured to include a navigation control unit 300, a user operation unit 301, a display unit 302, a location recognizing unit 303, a recording medium 304, a recording-medium decoding unit 305, a guiding-sound output unit 306,
10 a point searching unit 307, a route searching unit 308, a route leading unit 309, a guiding-sound creating unit 310, and a speaker 311.

[0033]

The navigation control unit 300 controls the entire
15 navigation apparatus. The user operation unit 301 includes operation buttons, a remote controller, a touch panel, etc. The display unit 302 includes a liquid crystal display, an organic EL display, etc.

[0034]

20 The location recognizing unit 303 acquires location information of a vehicle that carries the navigation apparatus. The location information of the vehicle is information for obtaining a geometric location against a GPS satellite by receiving a radio wave from the GPS
25 satellite, and the location can be measured anywhere on the earth. The measurement is executed using an L1 radio wave

being a carrier at 1.575.42 MHz including a C/A (Coarse and Access) code and a navigation message as the radio wave. Thus, the current location (the latitude and the longitude) of the vehicle is detected. Furthermore, information
5 collected by various sensors such as a car speed sensor, a gyro sensor, etc., may be added.

[0035]

The recording medium 304 is, for example, a hard disk (HD). Instead of the HD, or, in addition to the HD, a
10 removable recording medium such as a DVD, a compact disc (CD), etc may be used. The recording-medium decoding unit 305 controls reading/writing from/to the HD, the DVD, or the CD.

[0036]

15 The navigation control unit 300 outputs, to the display unit 302, where on a map the moving object is running, based on the location information of the vehicle calculated by the location recognizing unit 303 and map DB information obtained from the recording medium 304 through
20 the recording-medium decoding unit 305.

[0037]

The guiding-sound output unit 306 reproduces guiding sound by controlling an output to one or more speakers 311 connected.

25 [0038]

The point searching unit 307 searches an arbitrary

point based on information input from the user operation unit 301, and outputs the point to the display unit 302.

The route searching unit 308 calculates the optimal route to the retrieved point based on information on the point

5 obtained by the point searching unit 307. The route leading unit 309 creates real-time route leading information based on the information obtained by the route searching unit 308 and the location information of the moving object.

10 [0039]

The guiding-sound creating unit 310 creates a tone and sound data corresponding to a pattern. That is, the

guiding-sound creating unit 310 creates sound guidance information corresponding to a guiding point based on the
15 route information, and outputs the sound guidance information to the guiding-sound output unit 306.

[0040]

(Procedure of Processes by Navigation Apparatus)

A procedure of processes by the navigation apparatus
20 according to the example of the present invention will be explained next. Fig. 4 and Fig. 5 are flowcharts showing the procedure of the processes by the navigation apparatus according to the example of the present invention.

[0041]

25 As shown in the flowchart of Fig. 4, the destination, planned route points, etc., are set by an instruction of a

user (step S401). Based on that, a route is searched (step S402), and an interchange (IC) judging counter C is set to zero (step S403). Whether any stored A is present is determined (step S404) and, when the stored A is present
5 (step S404: YES), the A is deleted (step S405). When any stored "A" is not present (step S404: NO), nothing is done and the procedure proceeds to step S406.

[0042]

Thereafter, whether the moving object has arrived at
10 the destination is determined (step S406). When the moving object has arrived at the destination (step S406: YES), the series of processes are ended. When the moving object has not arrived at the destination yet (step S406: NO), whether the location of the moving object is deviated from the
15 guided route is determined (step S407). When the moving object has not deviated from the guided route (step S407: NO), the procedure returns to step S406 and steps at steps S406 and S407 are repeated.

[0043]

20 At step S407, when the location of the moving object is determined to be deviated from the guided route (step S407: YES), a distance A along the route and a linear distance B respectively from the location on the route just before the moving object has started to deviate, to an IC
25 that appears first on the route (hereinafter, "N-IC") are obtained (step S408). Then, whether both of the obtained A

and B are equal to or smaller than a predetermined value, for example, 5 km is determined (step S409).

[0044]

When both A and B are determined to be equal to or
5 smaller than the predetermined value at step S409 (step
409: YES), the IC judging counter C is incremented by one
(step S410). Then, A is stored in the HD as a value at the
time of a state of the IC judging counter C (step S411).
The procedure proceeds to step S501 shown in Fig. 5 and
10 ordinary re-search is executed.

[0045]

On the other hand, when either A or B is determined to
be larger than the predetermined value at step S409 (step
S409: NO), the IC judging counter is set to zero (step
15 S412). Then, whether any stored A is present is determined
(step S413), and when a stored A is present (step S413:
YES), the A is deleted (step S414), and the procedure
proceeds to step S502 shown in Fig. 5. When any stored A
is not present (step S413: NO), nothing is done and the
20 procedure proceeds to step S502 shown in Fig. 5.

[0046]

At step S501 in the flowchart shown in Fig. 5, whether
a value of the IC judging counter C is two or less is
judged (step S501), and when the count is two or less (step
25 S501: YES), the procedure proceeds to step S502. When the
value of the IC judging counter C is not two or less, that

is, three (step S501: NO), a value of the IC judging counter C at judgment at the time before last (A at time C-2), a value of the IC judging counter C at last judgment (A at time C-1), and the value of the IC judging counter C judged this time (A at this time C) are compared with each other, and it is determined whether $(A \text{ at time } C-2) < (A \text{ at time } C-1) < (A \text{ at time } C)$, that is, whether A is increasing (step S503).

[0047]

10 At step S503, when the A is determined not to be increasing (step S503: NO), the procedure proceeds to step S502 and ordinary re-search is executed. When A is increasing (step S503: YES), the N-IC is recognized as an IC that is not desired to use (step S504).

15 [0048]

 At step S504, before recognizing the N-IC as an IC that is not desired to use, for example, a popup screen 601 that may be displayed on a display screen 600 shown in Fig. 6 to confirm whether the user really does not desire to use the N-IC may be displayed. Fig. 6 is an explanatory view showing an example of a display screen of the navigation apparatus according to the example of the present invention. As shown in Fig. 6, the popup screen 601 is displayed on the display screen 600. On the popup screen 601, in addition to the name of the N-IC (in the example shown in Fig. 6, "Kawagoe IC"), a YES button 602 and a NO button 603

to input the instruction information of the user to presentation of confirmation presented on the popup screen 601 are displayed.

[0049]

5 Then, along with presentation of the name of the N-IC, an intention that this N-IC has been determined to be an IC that is not desired to use is presented by displaying, or by announcing with sound (step S505). Fig. 7 is an explanatory view showing another example of the display
10 screen of the navigation apparatus according to the example of the present invention. On the display screen 600 shown in Fig. 7, the intention that the N-IC has been judged to be an IC that is not desired to use can be displayed along with the name of the N-IC by displaying a popup screen 701
15 showing "the route is switched to a route not using Kawagoe IC on Kanetsu Highway". The popup screen 701 shown in Fig. 7 is not necessarily displayed when the popup screen 601 shown in Fig. 6 has been displayed and the intention of the user (instruction information) has been confirmed.

20 [0050]

Referring back to the flowchart shown in Fig. 5, at step S506, when an IC that has been specified as an IC to use (passing point) is the N-IC, the specification is canceled and the cancellation is displayed or is announced
25 with sound (step S506). Fig. 8 and Fig. 9 are explanatory views showing another example of the display screen of the

navigation apparatus according to the example of the present invention. A display indicating that the specification of the passing point has been canceled can be displayed by displaying a popup screen 801 showing a message "the passing point 'XX Station' has been canceled" on the display screen 600 shown in Fig. 8.

[0051]

On the display screen 600 shown in Fig. 9, a message "cancel the passing point 'XX Station'?", and a "YES" button 902 and a "NO" button 903 to input the instruction information of the user for presentation of confirmation are displayed. The specification of the IC to use may be canceled after confirming the intention of the user (instruction information) by displaying this popup screen 901.

[0052]

In this manner, the specified IC can be canceled by keeping on running ignoring the specified IC even without canceling the specification when the user changes his/her mind on the way to the IC and desires to use another IC that is different from the IC that the user has specified to use. For example, when the user has first planned to pick up Mr. A at XX station, and then to go to YY department store, but the user receives a call from Mr. A telling the user that Mr. A will go directly to YY department store, and the user no longer have to go to XX

Station, the specification to visit XX station is required to be canceled manually in a conventional technique.

However, according to the embodiment, just by running the car toward YY department store, it can be recognized that

5 XX station is avoided and the route can be re-searched after displaying the display screen shown in Fig. 8 or after confirming whether to visit XX station with the display screen shown in Fig. 9.

[0053]

10 Referring back to the flowchart shown in Fig. 5, at step 507, the cost of a road corresponding to the N-IC is increased, thereby making the road hard to be taken, and then, the route is re-searched. Fig. 10 is an explanatory view showing a schematic of the routes in the example of
15 the present invention. In Fig. 10, 1000 denotes an own vehicle, and the own vehicle 1000 is currently running on a regular road 1002 and is passing through an intersection P1. After the specification of IC-1 is canceled as an IC not desired to use, the cost of a route 1003 is increased such
20 that the route 1003 that is a ramp to IC-1 is made hard to be taken. Specifically, for example, the length of the route 1003 is made equivalent to several tens of kilometers although the distance of the route 1003 is actually 500 m.

[0054]

25 By doing so, when the route is re-searched as of this point, without causing the apparatus to re-search a route

from the intersection P1 through the route 1003 to IC-1, the apparatus can be caused to re-search another route, for example, from a point of intersection P2 through a route 1004 to a highway 1001 entering from IC-2.

5 [0055]

(Process for Route Including Plural Planned Route Points)

When a guided route includes plural planned route points, for example, when the guided route includes the first planned route point to be guided first and the second
10 planned route point to be guided following the first planned route point, the first distance that is the distance from the deviated point from the guided route to the first planned route point, and the second distance that is the linear distance from the deviated point to the
15 second planned route point are calculated, and whether to pass the first planned route point is determined based on the history of the first distance and the history of the second distance that have been calculated. In this case, although the first distance may be either the distance
20 along the route or the linear distance, the second distance must only be the linear distance to be used for the determination.

[0056]

Fig. 11 is an explanatory view showing a relation of
25 deviated points with planned route points in the example of the present invention. As shown in Fig. 11, if a distance

A1 to the first planned route point is the increasing trend, that is, $(A1 \text{ at } C-2) < (A1 \text{ at } C-1) < (A1 \text{ at } C)$, and a distance A2 to the second planned route point is the decreasing trend, that is, $(A2 \text{ at } C-2) > (A2 \text{ at } C-1) > (A2 \text{ at } C)$, while the deviated point shifts as $C-2 \rightarrow C-1 \rightarrow C$, the first planned route point is determined not to be passed. A guiding route not passing the first planned route point but passing the second planned route point is re-searched. In this manner, re-search for a route is executed determining that the user is heading for the second planned route point based on a fact that the moving object is getting away from the first planned route point and is approaching to the second planned route point.

[0057]

Although A1 may be either the linear distance or the distance along the route, A2 must only be the linear distance. That is because the distance along the route to the second planned route point is a distance from the deviated point to the second planned route point through the first planned route point; therefore, A2 is obtained as $(\text{distance along the route } A1) + (\text{distance along the route from the first planned route point to the second planned route point})$ as the distance along the route. Thus, A2 also increases when A1 increases, and it becomes impossible to tell whether the vehicle is heading for the second planned route point.

[0058]

The above processes will be described using the flowchart shown in Fig. 4 and Fig. 5 as below. First, at step S408 of the flowchart shown in Fig. 4, the distance A1 from the deviated point to the first planned route point and the linear distance A2 from the deviated point to the second planned route point are calculated. At step S411, A1 and A2 are stored in an HD correlating A1 and A2 respectively with values of C.

10 [0059]

At step S503 of the flowchart shown in Fig. 5, whether $(A1 \text{ at } C-2) < (A1 \text{ at } C-1) < (A1 \text{ at } C)$ and $(A2 \text{ at } C-2) > (A2 \text{ at } C-1) > (A2 \text{ at } C)$, that is, whether A1 is increasing and A2 is decreasing is determined. When A1 is increasing and A2 is decreasing (step S503: YES), the procedure proceeds to step S504. When A1 is decreasing or A2 is increasing (step S503: NO), the procedure shifts to step S502.

[0060]

Moreover, when the route includes plural planned route points, the apparatus may be configured to calculate only the distance from the deviated point to the planned route point to be guided first may be calculated without executing the above steps, and when it is determined that the planned route point to be guided first is not to be passed, a guided route passing the planned route point to be guided next is re-searched.

[0061]

While in the above example, a case of a car navigation apparatus has been described, the present invention is not limited to the car navigation apparatus, and can be applied to, for example, a navigation apparatus for a walker mounted on a portable information processing terminal such as a mobile phone, and a route presenting application on a website, etc.

[0062]

10 As described above, according to the embodiment, the deviation judging unit 101 judges whether the moving object has deviated from the guided route to the destination; the distance calculating unit 102 calculates the distance from the deviated point to the planned route point when the moving object is judged by the deviation judging unit 101 to have deviated from the guided route before passing the planned route point that is present on the guided route; the route judging unit 103 judges whether the planned route point is to be passed based on the history of distance
15 calculated by the distance calculating unit 102; and the re-searching unit 104 re-searches a guiding route based on a result of judgment by the route judging unit 103.
Therefore, when the current location is deviated from the guided route, re-search for a route is executed, and when
20 the re-search is executed for a predetermined number of times, distance from each of the locations at which the re-

search is executed to the planned route point is respectively calculated. Based on a result of calculation, it is determined that the user does not desire to pass the point, and it is determined that, for example, the point is
5 not to be passed, when the distance is the increasing tend.
[0063]

Thus, even if an IC to be used on a recommended route searched is different from the IC that the user actually desires to use, the probability that the route becomes a
10 desirable route increases just by running toward the IC that the user desires to use while deviating from the guided route, without selecting an IC from the list.
Therefore, the frequency of re-search and the load on the user can be reduced. Even when the user changes his/her
15 mind on the way to the IC and desires to use another IC that is different from the IC that the user has specified to use, the specification can be canceled without performing cancellation operation for the specification, just by running, ignoring the specified IC.

20 [0064]

Moreover, according to the embodiment, because the route judging unit 103 judges that the planned route point is to be passed when the distance from the deviated point to the planned route point is larger than a predetermined
25 value, this is applied only to the case where the distance to the planned route point is getting smaller, and only

when the distance to the planned route point is the increasing trend although the user has come close to the point, it can be determined that the point is not desired to be passed.

5 [0065]

Furthermore, according to this embodiment, when the planned route point is determined not to be passed by the route judging unit 103, the presenting unit 105 presents accordingly. Therefore, a route passing the point is not
10 canceled against the intention of the user.

[0066]

Moreover, according to the embodiment, when the planned route point is determined not to be passed by the route judging unit 103, the presenting unit 105 presents
15 the confirmation whether to pass the planned route point; the acquiring unit 106 acquires the instruction information in response to the presentation of the confirmation; and the re-searching unit 104 re-searches a guiding route based on the instruction information. Therefore, the route point
20 can be properly canceled. Therefore, the user does not have to operate the navigation apparatus to select an IC, and it is possible to cause the navigation apparatus to automatically search a route including properly selected IC just by heading the vehicle for an IC that the operator
25 desires to use.

[0067]

Furthermore, according to the embodiment, when the moving object is judged, by the deviation judging unit 101, to be deviated from the guided route before transiting the first planned route point to be guided first, the distance calculating unit 102 calculates the first distance that is the distance from the deviated point to the first planned route point and the second distance that is the linear distance from the deviated point to the second planned route point to be guided following the first planned route point; and the route judging unit 103 judges whether the first planned route point is to be passed based on the history of the first distance and the history of the second distance calculated by the distance calculating unit 102. For example, when the first distance is the increasing trend and the second distance is the decreasing trend, the route judging unit 103 judges that the first planned route point is not to be passed and the re-searching unit 104 re-searches a guiding route not passing the first planned route point and passing the second planned route point. Therefore, even when plural planned route points are present, some of those route points can be efficiently canceled.

[0068]

Moreover, according to the embodiment, when plural planned route points are present, the distance calculating unit 102 calculates only the distance from the deviated

point to the planned route point to be guided first, and when the planned route point to be guided first is judged by the route judging unit 103 not to be passed, the re-searching unit 104 may re-search a guiding route passing a
5 planned route point to be guided next.

[0069]

The route searching method in the embodiment may be realized with a computer-readable program prepared in advance, that is readable by a computer (for example, a
10 micro-computer) and may be realized by executing the program on the computer. This program is recorded on a computer-readable recording medium such as an HD, an FD, a CD-ROM, an MO, a DVD, etc., and is executed by being read from the recording medium by the computer. This program
15 may be a transmission medium that can be distributed through a network such as the Internet.